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of Sennacherib in 681 B.C. Deutero-Isaiah did not so much write under the name of Isaiah as preach upon short passages or "texts" originating with Isaiah. The reconciliation of the supposed fact that the name Yahweh is found before the time of Moses and yet Moses is said to have received the revelation of the name of Yahweh is sought in the hypothesis that there were two forms of this name, viz., Yahu and Yahweh, just as is the case with Abram and Abraham. In this connection reference should have been made to the Assuan papyri and the form used there. It is not quite accurate or safe to say that nobody doubts the unity and integrity of the Book of Ezekiel. Brief but good bibliographies are added to all the more important articles.

J. M. P. S.

GENUNG, J. F. *A Guidebook to the Biblical Literature*. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1919. xvi+686 pages.

In this handbook, Professor Genung furnishes an introduction to both Old and New Testaments. It calls attention primarily to the contents and value of the biblical material and does not stress date, authorship, and similar matters which constitute so large a part of the traditional introduction. For this reason it forms a useful supplement to such books. The point of view of the treatment is rather confusing. The method is in a broad way historical, but in detailed application it contents itself with acceptance of traditional views to such an extent as almost to vitiate the usefulness of the book for historically minded students. Critical knowledge and the traditional terminology of standardized piety rub elbows on every page. For example, on page 34 we are clearly informed that the patriarchal stories interpret "racial traits in masterly terms of individualized personality" and contain "historical conditions reduced to biographical detail." Yet the patriarchs are treated as real persons undergoing real experiences as recorded in the narratives. Isaiah is credited with practically everything in chapters 1-39. The New Testament section reveals the same characteristics. This "guide" will be most useful to those who know most.

J. M. P. S.

HILL, J. G. *The Prophets in the Light of Today*. New York: Abingdon Press, 1919. 240 pages. \$1.25.

This is not a study of the prophets nor an orderly exposition of their teachings. It is rather a series of inspirational chapters based upon the teachings of the prophets. The point of view is that of the modern, historical school and the preaching is good. This attractive use of the prophets and their utterances ought to inspire some readers to seek a closer acquaintance with the prophets and their books.

J. M. P. S.

PENNIMAN, JOSIAH H. *A Book about the English Bible*. New York: Macmillan, 1919. ix+444 pages. \$2.25.

The English Bible has recently received new attention by specialists in English literature. The excellency of its language, and the romantic history of its preservation down through the centuries, have aroused a genuine interest in its historical background and in its literary forms and characteristics. Professor Penniman tells us in the Preface, that the book "has grown out of a series of lectures delivered to students in the University of Pennsylvania, the purpose of which was to give a brief account